Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

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Hymn for the 4th of July.

Giver of every perfect gift,
Before thy throne we bend the knee;
And, thankful for the past, we lift
Our hymns of solemn joy to Thee!
We proffer praise—for thou hast given
To us the freedom of our sires;
And brighter yet shall flash to heaven
Devotion's thousand altar-fires!

To thee we owe this goodly land,
Freed from the stern oppressor's rod;
And here we pour with willing hand
Our incense to our fathers' God!
Accept the grateful sacrifice,
Jehovah! in this hour of bliss;
While psalms ring and hymns arise
From many an humble shrine like this.

In gloomier hours, when freedom's flag
Was shrouded in oppression's gale—
When darkly from each beetling crag
Pour'd down the tyrant's wrath like hail;
Our fathers look'd to thee for aid,
And dimly through the storm of war
Thy bow of promise was display'd,
Hope bearing token, from afar.

The victory, oh God, was thine,
And thine forever be the praise,
While peace shall spread her wings benign,
And hover brightly o'er our ways;
Plenty shall laugh among our fields,
Where freedom lit her altar fires;
And the free peasant, as he kneels,
Shall bless thee for his martyr sires.

To God, then, be our praises pour'd—
Hymns of the heart to thee we lift;
Worthy of honor art thou, Lord,
Giver of every perfect gift.
Songs of thanksgiving shall be thine,
And altars for thy worship set,
Wherever virtue hath a shrine—
Wherever freedom lingers yet.

The Emir's Daughter.

A STORY OF AN EASTERN BEAUTY AND THE SOLDIER OF THE SULTAN.

An Emir of the city of Stamboul, celebrated for his sanctity and rigid observance of all the laws of Mahomet, had a fair daughter who sometimes indulged, in the solitude of the harem, in softer dreams than those of her austere father. Unfortunately for the stately priest, a guard house, tenanted by a dozen armed men, under the command of an officer whose personal merits exceeded his years, was established not a hundred yards from his house; and, as the youthful commander paced slowly to and fro the street to dispel ennui, it so chanced that he generally terminated his walk beneath the windows of the Emir's harem.

The first time the pretty Yasumi (Jasmin) Hanoum peeped through her lattice at the handsome soldier, the blood rushed to her brow, and her heart beat quick, though she knew not wherefore. The young beauty led a lonely life, for she was motherless, and her father was a stern man, who had no sympathies with womanly taste; and, satisfied with providing for her daily necessities, never troubled himself further. It was by no means extraordinary, therefore, that she amused her idleness with watching the motions of the stranger; nor that, by dint of observing him, she ere long discovered that he was rapidly becoming an object of interest to her heart.

Then followed all the manœuvres of an eastern beauty, who had no means of communication with the other sex, save those which her woman wit enables her to invent. A shower of lavender buds, flung from the narrow opening of the lattice upon his head, first attracted the attention of the gallant Moslem to the Emir's harem; nor was it diminished by a glimpse of one of the whitest little hands in the world, which, ere it closed the aperture, waved a graceful salutation that could be meant only for himself.

But the youth knew that he was playing a dangerous game, and he consequently moved away without making any answering gesture; and resolved to stroll in the other direction, rather than encourage the advances which had been made to him. Once or twice he accordingly walked as far as the slipper stall of a Jew merchant; but this uninteresting individual squinted hideously, and smoked tobacco of so odious a quality that it half suffocated the more fastidious Osmanli. Of course there was no persevering in such an encounter, and he was consequently compelled to resume his original line of march; being the more readily induced to do so by importunate memories of the little white hand which showered down upon him the sweet-scented lavender buds; although he did not suffer himself to suspect that such was the case; and lest he should be addressed from the dangerous lattice, and thus become more deeply involved in the adventure, he amused himself by singing one of Sultan Mahmoud's ballads in his best style.

But, unfortunately for the success of this laudable intention, the Imperial poet had written none but love-ditties; and the young soldier chanced inadvertantly to fix upon one in which an anxious suitor calls upon his mistress to reveal to him the beauty that he has hitherto beheld in his dreams—he invokes the moon from behind the clouds that veil it—the hidden leaf from the heart of the rose where it is folded—and loses himself in hyperbole on the subject of the concealed loveliness on which he longs to look.

No wonder that the imprisoned Yasumi Hanoum listened until she believed that the Prophet's paradise was opening about her. No wonder that on the morrow a lock of hair as black as midnight fell at the feet of the minstrel, as he paced his accustomed beat; and still less wonder that the white hand and the dark trees began to trouble the dreams of the gallant Moslem, and to bewilder his imagination.

He was smoking his evening chibouk seated on a low wicker stool at the door of the guard room, when chancing to look up, he perceived a female rapidly approaching from the direction of the Emir's house. There was nothing remarkable in such a circumstance, for the street was a thoroughfare, and many women had travelled it during the day;—and yet his attention was irresistably attracted to the stranger; and as she reached his side, their eyes met:—"*Shekier Allah!*—Praise be to God! I may speak to you at last," murmured a low soft voice; "perhaps I should not tell you that I love you, but who can war against fate?"

The deep dark eyes were averted—the light figure moved away—He had looked upon the Emir's daughter.

Prudence was at an end; and many a midnight hour did the young soldier spend beneath the latticed casement of the enamored beauty. At length her adventurous hand raised the envious jealousie: and as the moonlight fell bright upon her, the lover looked upon the fair face which was destined never more to be forgotten; and from that moment he vowed that death alone should make him relinquish his suit.

But alas! what hope could be indulged that a saintly Emir would bestow his daughter upon a soldier—upon an individual doubly obnoxious both from his profession, and from the fact that it had grown to power upon the ruin of the Janissaries? The youth asked, supplicated, and was answered with contempt and loathing.

But the tears of the fai girl when she learnt from his own lips the failure of his suit, only strengthened him in his determination of success; and having confided his adventures to a friend who was devoted to his interest, he resolved either to compel the consent of the Emir, or to incur the penalty of exile, rather than exist near the woman he loved, without a hope that she could be his. Accordingly, having summoned half a dozen of his men, he informed them that he had a quarrel with the Emir which he was determined to decide; and instructed them to loiter about the house of the priest, and should they hear any disturbance, to enter as if by accident; and, in the event of the Emir desiring them to seize their officer, and carry him before the Seraskier, to obey without hesitation.

This arrangement made, the lover once more intruded on the seclusion of the priest, and with all the eloquence inspired by sincere affection, besought him to revoke his resolution, and to give him his daughter. But the haughty Emir only added insult to refusal; and the enraged suitor, casting back the injuries which were addressed to him, sprang towords the door that communicated with the harem, and vowed that he would force his way, and carry off his bride despite every priest in Stamboul. The affrighted father shrieked forth sacrilege and murder, clapped his hands, and a couple of stout slaves entered, to whom he issued orders to seize the madman and put him forth; but the suitor was young and vigorous, and he had already beaten down one of his antagonists, when the soldiers, perceiving from the clamor that was going on above, that the critical moment had arrived, rushed up stairs, and demanded the occasion of the outcry.

The Emir, breathless with terror, and trembling with rage, only pointed to the lover, as he exclaimed: "To the Seraskier! To the Seraskier! *Inshalla!* I will have justice."

He was instantly obeyed. The soldiers surrounded their commander, and hurried him off, followed by the pating priest; and in ten minutes more the whole party stood before the Seraskier.

The fatal moment had arrived; and the heart of the young man beat high with a thousand conflicting feelings as the Emir told his tale, & implored vengeance on the miscreant who had dared to beard him beneath his own roof, and to attempt a violation of his harem; but he was re-assured by the tone of the Pasha, as he turned towards him, when the angry father had ceased speaking, and bade him explain his motives for such unheard-of violence.

"Noble Pasha," said the lover, "may your days be many!—I will hide nothing from you. I love this old man's daughter: and I have asked her of him for a wife. I have won her heart, no matter where or how; but may my hours be numbered if I pollute your ears with falsehood. He has spurned me with insult because I am a soldier. He has declared the uniform of the glorious Sultan (may his shadow ever lie long upon the earth!) to be the brand of obloquy and disgrace; and had I not loved the girl more than perhaps it is altogether seemly for a true believer to love a woman, I should have given back scorn for scorn. But I could not do this without regret, and it is through my own agency that I now stand before your excellency, to plead my cause, and to teach this hoary priest that the soldier of the Sultan is not to be taunted to his teeth, even by a white-turbaned Emir. I could not force myself into your presence, noble Pasha, to talk to you of woman; and thus I played the part of a madman, in order that I might be dragged hither as a culprit, and learn from your own lips whether the crescent upon my breast is to make me an outcast from society."

"Did he indeed demand your daughter for a wife?" asked the Seraskier, as he removed the chibouk from his lips, and glanced towards the priest. He was answered doggedly in the affirmative.

"Take heed, then, Emir," pursued the Pasha. "This looks like disaffection to his Highness: (may his end be glorious!) See that the girl become the wife of this young man ere many days roll over your head, or the holy turban that you wear shall not protect you. What? is it for you and such as you, to sow divisions among the subjects of the most gracious Sultan? Look to this ere it be too late."

And as the baffled Emir turned away, the Seraskier bade one of his officers take steps to secure to the victorious suiter the rank of captain; and to pay to him five thousand piasters from his (the Pasha's) own purse, as a marriage present.

The step was a bold one, for it was the first instance in which an Emir's daughter had ever been permitted to become the wife of a soldier. A thousand long-existing prejudices had hitherto rendered such an alliance impossible: and it was a great stroke of policy to break down the strong barrier of habit and fanaticism, and to create a bond of union between two jarring and jealous portions of the population.

From the Essex Gazette.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANCS, &c.

One of the best ways of learning what we can do ourselves, is to observe what others have done; and there are few means more efficient in exciting ourselves and others to every good work, than by holding up to view great and laudable examples. Whatever different persons or parties may think of the political state of England at the present time, or of the frame work of her Government, there can be but one opinion as to the genius of the nation, their never tiring industry and the unbounded success which has attended their agriculture and mechanic arts. We have been excited to these reflections by looking over a few statistics laid down by our intelligent fellow citizen, Doct. Humphrey, whose tour in Great Britain, France and Belgium, lately published in two volumes, is richly worth a careful perusal. We have no room to state the process by which the astonishing results are produced, but will put down a few facts.

In 1760 the total growth of all grain in England, Scotland and Wales, was about 150 millions of bushels—in 1835, 340 millions—at that time the number of inhabitants was 7,500,000—in 1838 it was 16,500,000, giving an increase of 9,000,000 inhabitants and an increase of 190,000,000 of bushels of grain. Thus a territory less than the single state of Virginia, which in 1755 would seem to have been overstocked with inhabitants, has more than doubled its population, and increased its production of grain in a still greater proportion, so that the produce of their soil now furnishes more grain to each individual than it did eighty years ago, and places the island at present above the necessity of importing a single bushel of bread-stuffs. Add to this that the vast increase of green crops, clover—turnips and potatoes have had such an effect upon the production of beef, pork, and mutton, that meat is now much more plenty and cheaper than it was a half a century ago, and is at this moment cheaper in London with its 1,200,000 of inhabitants, than it is in Philadelphia, New York or Boston.

When we consider that the soil of Old England is by nature little if any more fertile on any average, than the soil of New England—and that London is further north than Quebec—England on an average as far north as Canada, and that not a bushel of Indian corn can be raised on the Island, these results may fill us with astonishment; and yet it is the opinion of practical men in England, that the raw produce of the island might be nearly or quite doubled! At the rate of culture now practised in England, the United States might sustain at least 200,000,000 inhabitants, and yet with 12,000,000, we have been obliged to import breadstuffs! We hope a fact so disgraceful to our industry and agricultural skill, will never again occur, and that every man who possesses or can obtain one rod of land, will do his part in supplying the country with provisions.

In the mean time her improvement in the mechanic arts has fully held way with her agriculture. In 1700 the whole amount of the woollen manufacture was 8 millions, now supposed not to fall short of 100 millions.

In 1781 not more than 50,000 spindles were employed in the manufacture of cotton—and the importation amounted in value to £5,000,000; in 1835, the value of the cotton imported was estimated at £330,000,000, and the steam power in use in the manufacture was estimated to equal the power of 33,000 horses and the water power at 11,000. The improvements in machinery are such that it is estimated that the people of England by its aid perform as much labor as could be done by the hands of three hundred millions of people!

When we consider that these grand results have been produced, while the nation has been engaged a great part of the time in the most obstinate conflict that ever wasted the energies of rival nations, and that for twelve years of the time her actual expense in carrying on foreign war, was more than $25,000,000 per month!! a great part of which was as much lost to the nation, as if it had been sunk in the Ocean, we are lost in wonder. What must be the result when *peace, temperance* and *industry* shall be united on a soil of immense fertility and almost boundless extent? We are lost in the calculation, and would only at this time hold up the example of England as to *agriculture*—to excite our countrymen never again to be in a situation to need to import provisions.

Sudden Effects of the Mind upon the Body.

Plato used to say that all the diseases of the body proceeded from the soul. Says Mr. Weld in his famous report: The expression of the countenance is mind visible. Bad news weakens the action of the heart, destroys the appetite, oppresses the lungs, stops digestion, and partially suspends all the functions of the system. An emotion of shame flushes the face, fear blanches it, joy illuminates it, an instant thrill electrifies a million of nerves. Surprise spurs the pulse into a gallop. Delirium infuses giant energy; volition commands, and hundreds of muscles spring to execute. Powerful emotion often kills the body at a single stroke. The news of a defeat killed Philip V. One of the Popes died of an emotion on seeing his pet monkey robed in pontificals and occupying the chair of state. Muley Moloch was carried upon a field of battle, in the last stages of an incurable disease—upon seeing his army give way, he leaped from the litter, rallied his panic-stricken troops, rolled back the tide of battle, shouted victory, and died. The door keeper of the Congress of the United States, expired upon hearing of the surrender of Cornwallis. Eminent public speakers have often died either in the midst of an impassioned burst of eloquence, or when the deep emotion to produce it had suddenly subsided. The recent case of Hills, in this city, is fresh in the memory of all. He was apprehended on the charge of stealing goods from his employer, and taken before the police, and though in perfect health, mental agony forced the blood from his nostrils—he was carried out and died. *N. Y. Star.*

NATIONAL GLORY.

It might perhaps conduce to guiding the statesman in his couse and the individual in his private walks, to from a clear and disunct idea of what is to be the glory of our nation. What was the original design? What is to be the consummation? History gives us such a false impression on this subject, and we are so apt to mingle foreign manners and airs with our own, that, perhaps, most Americans have formed a wavering conception of the future felicity of their own people. Every nation should have a leading idea; a tinctured light by which all their aims should be directed, and in which all their future honors should be seen.

With us it is man; the interests of man; the virtues of man; the happiness of man. If we carry out our primitive design, we are to have no splendid victories; no eminent warriors; no rich temples; perhaps few splendid pictures, or works of the statuary. But a spreading population; rosy children; multiplied schools and institutions, which have for their object the improvement of the many. We are to see our granite hills subdued by a skilful agriculture; and the vast valley of the Mississppi overspread with a frugal, an industrious and virtuous population. We are to see religion supporting law, and law acting as the handmaid of religion. We are to be led in masses, where Goldsmith promised to lead individual readers, "from scenes of blood and alteration, to prospects of innocence and ease, where every breeze breathes health and every sound is the echo of tranquility."

Say, modern Patriot, are you content with the picture? *Such must be the glory of America.*

Politeness.—Mr. Rowland Hill was always annoyed when there happened to be any noise in the chapel, or when any thing occurred to divert the attention of his hearers from what he was saying. On one occasion, about three years before his death, he was preaching to one of the most crowded congregations that ever assembled to hear him. In the middle of his discourse he observed a great commotion in the gallery.—For a time he took no notice of it, but finding it increasing, he paused in his sermon and looking in the direction in which the confusion prevailed, he exclaimed: "What's the matter there? The devil seems to have got among you!" A plain country-looking man immediately started to his feet, and addressing Mr. Hill, in reply, said, "No, sir, it arnt the devil as doing on it; it's a lady wo't fainted; and she's a very fine fat un, sir, as don't seem likely to come to again in a hurry." "Oh, that's it, is it," drawing his hand across his chin; "then I beg the lady's pardon—and the *devil's too.*"

A Philosopher.—The editor of the Detroit Free Press sends forth the following homily to his readers.

"Reader, don't look so melancholy—there is better times for you yet in store—and drop that unceasing monotonous expression of yours of "hard times."—Why, man, one would suppose you were under sentence of condemnation for homicide, fratricide, or some other wrong *cide.* Come, now, be cheerful—if you can't pay your debts immediately, do the best you can, and pay them as soon as you are able—"care killed a cat"—if you havn't fifty cents to luxurate on a beef steak and "fixens," appropriate half the amount for a codfish; it will prove equally as palatable, if you will drill your mind into a proper hummor. Kiss your wife if you have one—if you haven't one, why, kiss somebody's else wife, or get married immediately, for acts of desperation frequently result happily and beneficial in their effects. If you have got any children, romp with them; if you haven't any, romp with somebody's else children. Look upon the bright side of things—put on a cheerful countenance—keep your mind in the right trim, by subscribing for the Post, and Craftsman; and if you have the money, pay in advance—if you haven't it, why, they will trust you if you are worthy—it's all the same with them. Follow these instructions, and we'll answer for it, you will find yourself a new *man.*"

Major Noah says he has a friend on Long Island who, in giving a good account of his way of life, said:

"I am delighted to see a friend if he will take my plain, substantial cheer. I bake my own bread, make my own butter, lay my own eggs, grow my own vegetables and fruits. I ride to town by nine o'clock in my wagon, and here I am by four with a keen appetite and robust health. I leave always a glass of old wine for a friend, and in a few years if I don't make a fortune by business, I shall save one by company."

Chandler, of the U. S. Gazette, says he has a friend in the country exactly like the Major's—only he don't lay eggs.

A marriage *in extremis* took place at Konigsberg on the 6th instant, under the following circumstances:—a widow, named Kirnheimscher, aged 86, being on her death-bed, wished to bequeath the extensive brewery of which she was mistress, and all her other property, to a young man who was her foreman, and to whose long and faithful services she chiefly attributed her prosperity. Her lawyers had informed her that she could not defeat the claims of the collateral branches of her family; and upon this, resolving to adopt the only mode of conveyance left, she married the object of her good will, and died in the evening of the same day.

A Newspaper Establishment.—The New York Sun—the oldest of the penny papers—in reply to the query of a contemporary, gives the following account of its

In Vernon, Ct. is a paper mill established by the Vernon Company at a cost of $25,000, which, for two years past, has been run exclusively for the Sun. From this mill we receive weekly 200 reams or 10,400 reams per year, amounting to $31,200. From the Saugerties paper mill, and from the mill of Phillips & Field, at Lee, Mass. we are in the weekly receipt of nearly the same quantity as from the Vernon mill; and we also make occasional purchases from other mills. In the article of ink, we receive and use 300 pounds weekly—the most of it from the manufactory of Johnson & Durant, Philadelphia. The bills for this article amount to a fraction over $2600 per year. Of coal, for our steam engine, we use four tons a week, or 200 tons per year; average cost $1400 per year. In the various departments of our office, exclusive of carriers, we have 27 hands constantly employed, at a cost of about $300 per week, amounting to about $15,700 per year. Our "single pair of cases" and "room not much larger then the N. O. Bee," have grown into an establishment occupying three floors of a brick building, in the basement of which we have two presses, which, with the engine and machinery by which they are driven, cost upwards of $10,000.

There is a screw manufactory at Providence which turns out 200 groce per day, of all sizes, but most from 3/8 to 2 1-2 inches in length, comprising 90 numbers. They are much superior to the English screws, and the business has been found so profitable that the company are putting up another building of brick, two stories high, 89 feet front by 34 feet back, with a wing 65 by 27 feet, extending into the rear. This establishment is to be furnished with a steam engine of 30 horse power, and is calculated to manufacture 500 groce of screws per day. The machinery in the manufactory already in operation is driven by an engine of 10 horse power.

Newburyport Herald.

A poor Hungarian shopkeeper, named Rothschild, came to misery and misfortune. To seek some relief, he went to Vienna, leaving his wife pregnant and nearly starving. A piteous letter, dated Pesth, from her to him, announcing the birth of the child and her utter destitution, went providentially to a wrong address, viz. that of Rothschild the banker, who sent a remittance to the poor woman, and summoned his namesake to say that the new-born should be taken care of, and his own disordered affairs set to rights.

German Rail Road Journal.

Mexican Debt.—We learn from good authority that the conversion of the Mexican debt, amounting to upwards of 50,000,000 dollars, effected about two years ago by F. de Livardi & Co. of London, has been at length ratified by the Mexican Government, and forwarded to England by the last English packet from Vera Cruz. This, among other advantages, secures to the bondholders one-sixth of the whole duties collected in the ports of Vera Cruz and Tampico in payment of the interest on the new bonds.

Louisianian.

Female Inventors.—The Dover (N. H.) Gazette mentions the exhibition of a Patent Loom for the weaving of Laces, Fringes, &c. invented by the Misses Judkins, of Portland.

The Whigs are no match for the Locos in low electioneering. When J. Q. Adams was President, and paid a visit to his family, every Loco Foco print advertised him as a run-away from duty, announced the "travelling Cabinet" in staring capitals, and when they had nothing real to accuse the old gentleman of, they abused his "bald head," and sneered at his "nankeen breeches!" Now, the prince of intrigue, that *creature* of other men's will and making,—Martin Van Buren—has left his duties on an electioneering journey, and the only announcements we hear, are, that "the President" arrived at such-a-place on such-a-day. These friends of the dear people see nothing amiss in Van's visit, although that of Mr. Adams involved high treason to liberty and other indescribable culpabilities. We are pleased that the Whig press is above following the scandalous example set by their opponents.

Newbern Spectator.

"*Eccentric.*"—The Globe says that Robert Dale Owen, who is a Loco Foco candidate for Congress in Indiana, is "the son of the distinguished emigrant of the same name, so eccentric in some of his opinions." So eccentric! It will be remembered that two of the "opinions" thus characterized, were Atheism and for an Abolition of the institution of Marriage. Eccentric! indeed. How tender and careful in its use of terms, is the Official Journal, when speaking of a partizan of the Fanny Wright and Owen School! "Opinions" which repudiate the belief in the existence of a Supreme Being, and deny both the sanctity and the expediency of the marriage contract, are merely denominated "eccentic." According to the Globe logic, those formerly of its party who do not believe in the virtues and policy of the Sub-treasury Scheme, are traitors, at the least. But the advocate of atheism and of an abolition of the institution of marriage, is merely "eccentric!" Such is the present language of the chief organ of loco locoism. What next?

Baltimore Patriot.

"I didn't like our minister's sermon last Sunday," said a deacon who had slept all sermon time, to a brother deacon. "Didn't like it, brother A? Why I saw you *nodding assent* to every proposition of the parson."

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

WARNING VOICE.

"Oh! my country!" said the dying Pitt. And what virtuous reflecting person, who beholds the present actual state of things, but must be ready to adopt the exclamation, and cry, "Oh, my country!" Among the most alarming signs of the times is that reckless and supreme devotion to *party* which throws moral principle in the back ground, and cries out, "The party, right or wrong!" Let this proceed onward a few years more, and what will be the result? Will not "the foundations be destroyed?" Can a good and truly free government be any longer sustained? To me it appears impossible. Let moral principle lose its controling influence over the public mind, and force must supply its place, or anarchy ensue. Do not mobs, (whatever be the occasion, or object, pretended or real,) which have so often occurred within a few years past, indicate an advance toward this state of things? It is time the nation was aroused to a sense of its danger from this source; its vital interests are at stake; and the real foe is but too much concealed from public view. And the horrors of wild anarchy, or the iron rod of despotism, I fear, awaits us, unless a decided stand is made against this threstening evil. Zealous partisans in their warmth may cry out, "all is lost, unless our party prevail!" But alas! it matters little which party is in the ascendant, if truth and righteousness are discarded and trodden under foot.

As if the very spirit of Ahab's lying prophets were let loose upon us, how do many of our political journals teem with falsehoods and false accusations! How difficult for an honest mind to ascertain truth! Take a warm partizan paper, and the leading characters on that side are almost angels; and those in opposition nearly devils incarnate. Take one equally warm on the other side, and you find them just the reverse. Now where is the truth? If you believe them both in reference to their respective friends, was there ever such a set of excellent men in existence in the country before? But if you credit their assertions in regard to their respective political foes, and the whole of both parties are at once transformed into (I had like to have said) a host of horrid demons! Surely these things ought not so to be. Again, some have openly declared much to this effect: that their party must be sustained at all events; (and some, too, who have their names among professors of religion.) And their conduct greatly agrees with this declaration.

But let it be remembered, it matters not what the name, the condition in life, in church, or in state, or what his pretensions and professions, he is an enemy to his country who disregards, sets aside, and acts against the grand principles of sound morality. And he should be known, and considered, and treated as such.

Look at France in by-gone days; see the bloody flag of infidelity unfurled in the memorable days of those infidel tyrants, Robespiere and Danton. Then, indeed, was the "reign of terror." Mutual confidence destroyed—blood flowed in torrents, and desolations held their fearful sway! Behold, as in a mirror, to what we are tending by a blind and wicked devotion to party, setting it above truth and moral rectitude, and in so doing as truly guilty of idolatry in the sight of heaven, as if we actually were bowing down to Baal or Moloch! Oh! my country! hear the voice of wisdom: "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." Rush not heedless on to ruin. The principles of truth will remain unshaken, though disregarded, slighted, and contemned; and though we, refusing sound wisdom, dash on the rocks of error and sin to our destruction. Let none say I am writing for party; it is not so, unless truth, righteousness, and the welfare of our common country be the party; the opposite in which is error, falsehood, wickedness, and ruin. And unless you identify yourselves with these, or stand in their behalf, do not imagine I am against you. But I am bound to be decidedly and strongly against these. And, permit me to say, so are you also. No power can absolve us from the obligation we are under always to oppose these. 'Tis heaven's high command, and 'tis the way to secure happiness and avoid ruin. Let me say, then, in the spirit of meekness and love, take heed what you do. As Franklin said in regard to infidel principles, so we say again, "Do not unchain the tiger." Let truth and moral principle have the dominion, and let their opposites be put down. And let us bear in mind, that if truth and righteousness utterly fail among us, the death knell of our liberty is rung, the horrors of anarchy or despotism will be realized, and the fair fabric of American freedom will be razed to its very foundation. Let us awake, then, to a knowledge and due apprehention of our danger, and let thorough reform be the watchword till the evil is removed, lest "Ichabod" be inscribed on all our free institutions, and all that remain of them be melancholy remembrance of knowledge that they once were.

PHILANTHROPOS.

The Athens (Geo.) Banner announces the death of the Hon. A. S. Clayton, formerly a Representative in Congress from Georgia. He died on the 21st ult.

The Savannah (Geo.) Republican announces the death of Gen. John Floyd, a gallant soldier, who died at his residence in Camden county, on the 24th ultimo. He also formerly represented the state of Georgia in Congress.

Hon. A. S. Clayton died on the 21st ult.

From the Norfolk Herald.

The Richmond Enquirer has never ceased to stalk the United States Bank before the People of Virginia at every election as the grand issue, from the day that Gen. Jackson commenced his war against it, up to the present time, more than three years after it ceased to exist. There is something ludicrous as well as reprehensible in this systematic attempt of the Enquirer to impose upon popular credulity: it reminds one of the literary hucksters in London, who drive a trade in "last words and dying confessions!" When the *last* words have had their run, and John Bull has begun to yawn over them, his morbid appetite is excited by "*more* last words," and "more last words *still*." The last words, indeed, are never-ending while the hucksters can turn a penny by them; and although the culprit who is supposed to utter them should have made his exit from "Tyburn tree" long before, the inexorable manufacturer of fiction will not permit him to rest in his grave, but he must be conjured up time after time to give utterance to "*more* last words" for their benefit.

But the perseverance of the Enquirer in making active capital of the dead bank, though worthy of all admiration, is nothing in comparison with its consistency in countenancing the bank at one period and denouncing it at another. In 1824, the Enquirer was the zealous and untiring advocate of Wm. H. Crawford to succeed Mr. Monroe in the Presidential chair. Mr. Crawford was then declared by the Enquirer to be the Republican candidate, and a sound orthodox politician. So intent was its worthy editor on making Mr. Crawford President, that, apprehending the success of Gen. Jackson, he did not hesitate to assert that he should regard the election of Gen. Jackson as "A CURSE TO THE COUNTRY." While we are upon this subject, it may not be amiss to lay before our readers the following letter, written by Mr. Crawford, the favorite candidate of Virginia, the Preux Chevalier of sound principles, according to the laudation of the Enquirer, and the declared candidate of the Republican party throughout the United States—so late as the year 1831.

Wm. H. Crawford's letter to Charles Jared Ingersoll, on the subject of the Bank of the United States:

"Woodlawn, Dec. 5, 1831.

"DEAR SIR: Your friendly letter, on the subject of the Bank of the U. States, has been received by due course of mail. The opinion which I formed of the constitutionality & expediency of the Bank of the United States, when I was a member of the Senate, was the result of a careful examination of the Constitution of the United States, made without any preconceived opinions. That opinion is recorded in two speeches which I made in the Senate in 1811. Since that time I have had no occasion for renewing the question.

"My opinion remains unaltered. I was Secretary of the Treasury more than eight years, and during that time I had ample evidence of the great utility of the Bank of the United States in managing the fiscal concerns of the Union. I am persuaded that no man, whatever his preconceived opinions may be, can preside over the Treasury one year, without being deeply impressed with the expediency of the Bank of the United States in conducting the finances of the Union. The provision in the Constitution which gives Congress the power to pass all laws which may be necessary and proper to carry into effect the enumerated powers, gives Congress the right to pass the bank bill, unless a law, most proper to carry into effect the power to collect and distribute revenue, should be excluded by that provision.

"The opponents of the constitutionality of the bank, place great stress upon the word necessary, contained in the grant of power, and insist that no law can be necessary but such without which the power could not be carried into effect. Now this construction appears to me to be indefensible.

"It does seem to me that the words "necessary and proper" cannot exclude a law that is most proper to carry the power into effect. Yet the unconstitutionality of the bank can be pronounced only upon that construction. It does appear to me that the framers of the Constitution never could have intended to exclude the passage of a law most proper to carry a power into effect by another law. My construction of the grant of power to pass all laws which may be necessary and proper to carry the numerated powers into effect, includes the power to pass all laws which may be necessary and proper to carry the enumerated powers into effect in the most perfect and complete manner, and not in an incomplete and imperfect manner.

"I have not seen a complete developement of the President's plan of a bank. It is possible that, by his plan, the transmission of the revenue may be effected. The advantage of this security to the public is incalculable. It ought not to be relinquished unless it can be satisfactorily proved that the Bank of the United States is unconstitutional.

This, I think, cannot be satisfactorily shown. My speeches are recorded, and can be re-published if necessary. They contain the result of the best investigation I was able to give the subject. I am persuaded I could not improve upon it now, if I had the power of investigating the subject, which I have not.

I am, sir, your friend, &c.

W. H. CRAWFORD.

From the New York Star.

News to June 13, from Liverpool.—The constant toil of the Editor of a daily paper renders not only his waking but his sleeping hours available. Last night falling asleep in a search for materials for for the next day's Star, owing to the dearth of news at home and abroad, we dreamed that the steam ship had arrived, bringing intelligence to the 13th instant, that as we pass through Wall street we discovered upon the countenances of all a degree of contentment and placidity which we have not observed for a long time. We will not say it was the exhibition of unusual pleasure—it seemed to indicate that the final catastrophe in trade had been at length developed—that it was neither ruinous in its consequences, nor, upon the whole, unfavorable to the great interests of the country—that the Bank of England, the great money regulator of Europe, had again filled her coffers with coin and bullion to an extent which caused them to feel confident and secure: in a word, upwards of one million sterling had been advanced since our last advices—that cotton had fallen about one penny a pound, but at that rate the article was brisk of sale and rapidly entering into active consumption—that the political difficulties in France had been partly removed by the sagacity and address of Louis Philippe, and that trade on the continent was reviving; upon the whole it appeared to us that our people were satisfied—that those who had not gone too far in speculation would be able to retreat without absolute ruin—that our ships were again in preparation for profitable employment—(in dreaming you know time passes rapidly over,)—that the cotton bags were rolling out of our warehouses, where they had been collected to an unusual extent—that our own money market became forthwith relieved—that men walked brisker, talked faster, and looked more gay and lively.

This was only a dream: yet sometimes we become superstitious, and give to dreams the character of prophecy.—Let us wait and see how far the result may prove confirmatory in this case.

In the vagaries of the mind we found ourselves on 'Change, in London, amidst all the congregated bustle of that mighty metropolis. We met several of our old companions and friends there—among others, that man who, whether he plays Banker or Lawyer, attracts attention for his skill and capacity. Mr. Jaudon also passed; his hair appeared a little more silvery than when we last saw him. A little further on, and our attention was pointed to several individuals who were exhibiting for sale American Stocks and Bonds, which we at once recognized from the beauty of their execution and the firmness of the paper.

We asked one of our old friends, conversant with all these affairs, what was thought of these agents and their securities on the London 'Change? He answered, "Do you take us for fools? Do you suppose that we do not know that there are within the limits of Illinois, alone, greater sources of wealth than are to be found in this rich and populous island? Do you suppose that we do not know that the Valley of the Mississippi is capable of sustaining a greater population than all Europe, and that the progress of commerce and emigration is not gradually but rapidly transfering large portions of the wealth of the Eastern to the Western Continent? We all know this, but your agents are like young men in trade, anxious to effect negotiations, and to part with sound securities, at depreciated prices; it is our harvest now.

'Your rage for speculation and immediate improvement carries your wants beyond your means, and we must make hay while the sun shines." Laughingly, he continued, "Do you suppose that in cashing these securities, you are borrowing British gold? No, not so—you are borrowing only British credit, and we are making you pay for it. Why, the amount of gold which you obtain in all these transactions, is not equal to the gilding upon our new Synagogue. We allow you to value upon us, but we pay the draft in your own property. "Now is it not strange," said he, "that John Bull, laboring under a national debt of eight hundred millions sterling, created by wars, and not in making improvements in the country—paying as we do, an annual interest almost double our amount of bullion—should still be considered the great fundholder of the world—indeed, by the discreet, and at the same time wide-spread use of our credit, we make the great commercial world pay the interest on our national debt, and at the same time fill the pockets of our bankers, manufacturers and merchants.

'They say the Yankees are cunning. I have never been able to discover it; with the immense resources which they have; with an amount of agricultural product, unequalled in the history of the world, they yet have not learnt to build up a system of credit upon their own property, sufficient to answer their own purposes of credit. When I use the term Yankee, I include the whole United States—and yet the southern planter, who ships annually in cotton alone nearly twenty-five millions sterling, is begging for British credit, while he suffers his bonds and stocks to be blown upon and disgraced in our markets.—Why does he not go home and say to his own government, organize a system of credit such as we possess, except better secured. He might then snap his fingers at the great bankers in London and Paris, and tell them if they want good securities to carry on their trade with the world, they can find them in the United States of America!! At this moment the bell rung, the crowd dispersed, and we awoke.

From the Greensborough Patriot.

The Raleigh Standard, while it manifests due care for the Faithful all over the State, who rejoice under its fatherly care and keeping,—appears, of late, to feel most special drawings out towards the ninth congressional district. It is blessed with a set of correspondents, somewhere in these regions, who have the quality of untiring vigilance—sorry to say their merit consists in this quality alone. In the last number of that paper we find a whole regiment of "communicated" articles, thrashing at Mr. Shepperd; but unfortunately for some of their writers, they did not happen to have hold of "the clean eend of the stick."

Were it not for the particular time when, and the circumstances under which these "communicated" tidbits appear, we could not be induced to touch one of them with a pair of tongs. But under present circumstances we consider it a duty to shovel off at least the dirtiest lot of matter, which swells that political *stercorareum*, the 245th No. of the North Carolina Standard.

The communication which more particularly takes our eye, purports to be from a "Neighbor" of Mr. Shepperd, as it is subscribed, "A Neighbor and Citizen of the District." This "Neighbor" writes Mr. Shepperd down a most heinous man. The political principles of Mr. S. are sound and unwavering, and gaining upon the good people of the district; his ability and firmness are unquestioned; his moral walk is blameless;—and what allegation can they raise wherewith to accuse him? Listen, good reader: his "Neighbor" alleges against him that "he has no farm or cultivated land in our neighborhood, as he has and does live in a rented house"—that his land "is of no value, unfit for cultivation, and has not a stick of fence upon it, except some other person may have made a hog or turkey pen upon it." What are we to infer from this?—that Mr. S. is a poor man! O, heavens! what an objection for a *democrat* to bring against a candidate! Should the author of these allegations urge them among the poor, honest and ignorant people who are made to believe that wealth is only in the hands of wicked men—what would they say to him? This political scribbler, we shrewdly suspect, is one of the democratic gentry, who *writes* for the benefit of the *great ones* of the party, and *talks* for the *little ones*—and that there is some considerable difference between his writing and his talk.

Moreover, our "Neighbor" says, "It may be asked how he (Mr. S.) became eligible to a seat in congress? The answer is this: one of Shepperd's relations made him a title to a miserably poor piece of land, which he, the donor, had entered for range, and said to me he could have the benefit of it as well as if he had the title—and A. H. Shepperd, could have the constitutional benefit of a seat in congress, while he, the giver, could have the benefit of the range." Now, verily, our "Neighbor" must be a man deeply versed in constitutional lore! Mr. Shepperd hath reason to rejoice in *neighbors* of such intelligence—as well as in relations so liberal and affectionate! But what prompted this kindness in conveying land to Mr. S., when he would be eligible to congress without it?—when the constitution and the laws require no property qualifications whatever? After having been a resident of the United States 7 years immediately preceding the election, an inhabitant of the District when chosen, and 25 years of age—the constitution asks no other qualification, and the people no other but that of *merit*. No matter if a man be as destitute of property as the shabbiest locofoco loafer that ever picked a pocket on the steps of Tammany Hall—if he has talent, integrity and ability, he may aspire to a seat in the councils of his country. The constitution has wisely left the forty-seven thousand constituents as the best judges of the qualifications of the man to guard their interests and their rights.

And you do not like this *democratic* feature in your country's constitution, shen, "Neighbor?" If you do—why attempt to create the impression that Mr. Shepperd "has no interest here," and that he holds the nominal "title to a miserably poor piece of land" merely that he may, as a member of Congress, evade the requirements of law?—requirements which you should know were never made! "Neighbor" is either too wretchedly ignorant to attempt to enlighten the readers of the great Standard, or too bold a deceiver to attempt to enlighten any body—and in either case deserves, himself, to be "writ down an *ass*."

We should not waste so much ink upon this *thing*, were it not that others, both *in* that mighty fortification of Van Burenism, the Standard, and *out* of it, are shooting these electioneering squibs at Mr. Shepperd. That party must be growing barren of resources, which is under the necessity of resorting to such paltry devices to sustain itself. They adhere to the adge: "a bad excuse is better than none."

Mr. Shepperd was raised up among us—he lives among us—he is one of us; and this his fellow citizens know. For twelve years he has faithfully watched the interest of his constituents in the councils of our country—for twelve years he has had their confidence, a confidence he has never shaken by a single act of equivocation or party servility; and this his fellow citizens also know, and appreciate. Till since these communications appeared we knew not but that Mr. Shepperd was a man of much substance. The fact of his moderate circumstances gives him additional value in our eyes: he has additional incentive for the faithful and prompt discharge of his duty to his constituents.

John Q. Adams's Anniversary Discourse.—This unrivalled production of, perhaps, the ablest pen in our country, is at length before the public. We have read it throughout with the deepest interest, and are ready to concur in the high encomiums which it has received. A sounder, or a more instructive and elegant commentary on the principles of our government, has never issued from the press. The lessons of political wisdom that it embodies are of the highest importance to all classes of citizens, and cannot be too extensively diffused. It should find its way into every family in our country, and take rank with the productions of Hamilton, Jay, and Madison, those eloquent expounders of constitutional liberty.

Few persons have enjoyed better opportunities for studying the genius of our government, and ascertaining the views of its founders, than the venerable author. A son of one of the most distinguished patriots of the revolution—brought up at the feet of Washington, and early entrusted by him with important public duties, Mr. Adams could not well mistake the opinions of the class they represented, in relation to the constitution of '89. True, we have in the numbers of the Federalist a grand exposition of the principles of that instrument, but, as many years have elapsed since they were written, an interesting task awaited Mr. Adams, after the close of the first fifty years' operation of the new goverment, to trace its progressive adaptation to the wants of a great and growing people, and to descant upon the obligations of the present generation to its illustrious founders. Of the manner in which he has executed the task, enough has been already said, and we have only now to express the hope that the enterprising publisher who has also done his part with admirable excellence, may find his acount in the sale of so useful a work.

It should be added, that the pamphlet contains an account of the Festival, and reports of the speeches on that occasion. Among the speakers were Mr. Adams, Gen. Scott, Mr. Stuyvesant, Mr. Hone, and others, whose remarks will be read with great interest. The poems of Grenville Mellen, and William Cutter, written for the occasion, are also productions of uncommon merit. *Poulson.*

Fourth of July.—The sentiment that should predominate in the mind of every American on this day, is beautifully and forcibly expressed in the language of Edward Everett, addressed to the Citizens of Worcester.

"Do you wish to learn how much you are indebted to those who laid the foundation of these your social blessings?—do not listen to me, but look around you; survey the face of the country,—of the immediate neighborhood in which you live. Go up to the rising grounds that overlook this most beautiful village; contemplate the scene of activity, prosperity, and thrift spread before you. Pause on the feelings of satisfaction with which you dismiss your children in the morning to school, or receive them home at evening; the assured tranquility with which you lie down to repose at night, half of you I doubt not, with unbolted doors, beneath the overshadowing pinions of the public peace. Dwell upon the sacred calm of the Sabbath morn, when the repose of man and of nature is awakened by no sound but that of the village bell, calling you to go up to worship God, according to the dictates of your conscience; and reflect that all these blessings were purchased for you by your high-souled fathers, at the cost of years of labor, trial, and hardship, and banishment from their native land, of persecution and bloodshed, of tyranny and war. Think, then, of Greece, and of Poland; of Italy, and Spain; aye, of France and England, and of every country, but your own; and you will know the weight of obligation you owe your fathers and the reasons of gratitude, which should prompt you to celebrate the 4th of July.

A horrible loss of life occurred on the Harlem Railroad, New York on the 4th inst. The Locomotive ran off the track, and, when the people were engaged in putting it on, the boiler burst, and killed several persons immediately, and horribly mutilated others. The Engineer forgot to let off the steam, when the Locomotive stopped.

On the same day, one of the Staten Island Ferry Boats was so crowded in its passage to the City, that the Promenade deck fell in upon the lower deck, where there were scores of Passengers. A gentleman, by the name of Joseph Chambers, and a Scotch lady by the name of Mills, were crushed and killed outright. Mr. Chambers, was a grocer, and has left a wife and one child. Mrs. Mills, a widow, who had lost her whole family in this country, and was about returning to Scotland. Several other persons were dreadfully wounded. Mr. J. M. Henriques, a money broker in Wall street, had his breast crushed in, and though alive and in the possession of his reason, his recovery is veay doubtful. Mr. David E. Patton received a severe contusion in the head, and it is feared some injury to the spine, as his whole body became insensible, although his reason is good and is able to converse. Several other persons were badly wounded, and one or two taken to the hospital, where the best accommodations are provided. Several persons were thrown overboard by the falling of the deck, and whether all of them were recovered, is not certainly ascertained.

It is stated in the Lewisburg, Pa. Advocate, that some workmen in a field of Mr. Brown, of that vicinity, lately afforded a very satisfactory demonstration of the comparative merits, amongst those engaged in hard labor, of the "Abstinence" and the "Ardent Spirits," systems. The Advocate says: One day last week, Mr. Brown hired four men to mow a field of grass. Three of them took several "good" drinks in the course of the forenoon, and the fourth did not taste a drop, whereupon a question arose about the utility of a "dram," which after having argued to no purpose for some time, they agreed to decide by a contest of speed, and to work they went. The result was, that the individual who drank nothing "mowed round" his stimulated opponents in the course of one "through across the field," as mowers say.

The war declared by Mr. Van Buren on the credit system, immediately as he landed in this city, was evivently, says the New York Star, determined upon and arranged before he left Washington. The sub treasury plot, properly understood, is an attack on commerce,—as it contemplates the withdrawal of specie from the state banks—and thereby diminishing, if not utterly destroying their ability to meet the exigencies of trade.—Money, which was scarce before the President arrived here, is now much scarcer, and large premiums are offered for facilities, and a general gloom prevails. This must follow in every direction where the modern Atilla travels.—The farmer is blessed with abundant crops, yet of what use are they? Last year his wheat sold from fourteen to sixteen shillings per bushel; this year he may not obtain eight shillings.

The Banks cannot loan money to traders and merchants, to purchase wheat and flour, when the President on his electioneering tour tells the Banks, "the sub-treasury shall pass—there is no such thing as backing out from this project!!" All the Banks, in the face of this declaration, are compelled to turn the keys in their vaults; for every Bank, they well know, can be broken, and at the mercy of the President, if he is permitted to have charge of the people's money. To the war on Banks is added a war on the Internal Improvements of the state. Not alone the farmer is prevented from selling his crops, but he is denied facilities in bringing those crops to market.

It will be to us a miracle, strange and unaccountable, if the People of the States do not rise *en masse* against the despotism of Van Buren. He comes with fire and sword, to ask the people of this State to elect him for a second term. If *he* can succeed, where, we ask, is the reward of public services, of usefulness, patriotic devotion, love of country, and the promotion of the people's happiness?

Poulson.

A correspondent writes, that the Van Buren demagogues are laboring to excuse the defalcations of Mr. Van Buren's "hirelings" on the ground that there have been defalcations under every Administration to as great an amount as under the present, and he asks us to publish Mr. Woodbury's statement on the subject.

By reference to document No. 111, dated the 15th January, 1838, we find the amount of defalcations reported by the Secretary to be $1,073,837 41

Of which there accrued *prior* to March, '29, 218,159 13

Since that time—i. e. since Gen. Jackson came into office, up to January, 1838, 825,678 28

1,073,837 41

Two hundred thousand in the forty years preceding Gen. Jackson's entrance into office, and eight hundred thousand since, *exclusive* of Swartwout and Price's million and a half!!!

But, if there were truth in the excuse, the excuse itself would be an aggravation, rather than a mitigation of the offence. Other office-holders have stolen the public money before now—therefore Mr. Van Buren's have a right to steal as much as they want! What a conclusion! What morals! *Richmond Whig.*

The Virginians call the following a Sockdologer. Gov. Cannon, of Tennessee, in reply to Speaker Polk, at Winchester, in that state, a few days ago, forcibly illustrated one of the evil tendencies of the sub treasury scheme, by the strongest of all possible modes of argument,—the relation of actual occurrences.

"Fellow citizens, (he said,) many of you I believe, were but recently volunteers in an arduous Florida campaign. You well know how you suffered there; and also know that the pay you received, by the direction of the present hard money Administration, was about 25 or 30 cents per day in *shinplasters*, while my "*honorable*" competitor, who now solicits your votes, was shovelling into his pocket *sixteen dollars a day in gold and silver!* This is the meaning, I take it, of the boasted sub-treasury, which furnishes one currency for the *office-holders* and another for the *people!*"

Counterfeit half eagles are in circulation in the west. The Maysville Eagle was shown one which bore the date of 1835, and had passed through the hands of several persons without detection, although its counterfeit character was easily seen, on comparing it with a genuine half eagle—the false one being 17 or 18 grains lighter than the standard.

A woman in Northampton, who named her child Morus Multicaulis, expects to get the State bounty, offered for raising that kind of food for worms.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, July 18.

Haytien International Intercourse—Dr. Montgomery.

Some importance has of late been given to the inquiry, What course did Dr. Montgomery pursue in relation to a petition from certain inhabitants of Nantucket, in the state of Massachusetts, offered by Mr. Reed in the House of Representatives of the United States on the 17th of December last, "praying that Congress recognise, in the usual form and manner, and to enter into the customary international relations with, the republic of Hayti." Some of the Whig papers have said that Dr. Montgomery voted *for the reception* of this petition. This the Standard, in its usual courteous and refined language, pronounces to be "a gross and unfounded libel," got up by "Federal Whiggery." The Standard says also, *by authority*, "that every vote given by Dr. Montgomery was cast with a view to *keep that subject out of the House.*" Now here is a good deal of seeming contradiction, but the truth can be put in a nut shell. Two or three simple facts will embrace the whole, and we think all our plain readers can understand it, without a glossary of a column's length. We make the statement with the journal before us, and therefore fear not contradiction,

The petition was offered by Mr. Reed on the 17th of December. Mr. Wise objecting to its reception, a debate arose, which continued until half past three o'clock, when the house adjourned. On the 18th the subject was again taken up, and the debate continued until terminated by the previous question. Mr. Wise then moved that the motion to receive be laid on the table; which was decided in in the negative—yeas 64, nays 121. Of the North Carolina members, Messrs. Bynum, Connor, Graham, Hawkins, Montgomery, Rencher, A. H. Shepperd, C. Shepard, Stanly and Williams voted to lay on the table; Mr. M'Kay voted against it, with Atherton, Duncan, &c.

The main question was then put—"Shall the aforesaid memorial from inhabitants of Nantucket, &c. *be received?*" and decided in the affirmative—yeas 150, nays 32. Messrs. Connor, M'Kay, *Montgomery* and Rencher, voting *for the reception*, with Atherton, Duncan, &c.; and Messrs. Graham, Hawkins, A. H. Sheppard, C. Shepard, Stanly and Williams, *against it.*

Mr. Reed then moved that the petition be referred to the committee on foreign affairs; and Mr. Stewart moved that it lie on the table.

The question to lay on the table was decided in the negative—yeas 84, nays 103. Among the yeas were Messrs. Bynum, Connor, Graham, Hawkins, Montgomery, Rencher, A. H. Shepperd, C. Shepard, Stanly and Williams.

The petition was then referred to the committee of foreign affairs without opposition.

From this short history it will be seen, that Dr. Montgomery twice voted to lay the subject on the table; but it is also undeniably true that he voted to *receive the petition*, and therefore *all* his votes could not have been cast "with a view to *keep the subject out of the house.*"

In making this statement we do not accuse Dr. Montgomery of having intentionally favored the views of the Abolitionists; but it may be well to consider whether the leaders of those fanatics have not accomplished all that they hope *now* to obtain, when they are enabled to place their memorials and petitions upon the archives of Congress. It may be an entering wedge, to open a way which in the end will enable them to accomplish all that they desire. The history of a like enterprise in England has taught them what long and determined perseverance can do. When the advocates of the abolition of slavery in the West India islands first presented their petitions to the British Parliament, they found very few willing to advocate their project. But they pursued their object with dogged perseverance; year after year added to their numbers; step by step they proceeded, one concession opening the way for another, until at last they triumphed over all opposition. In the same way the Abolitionists here hope to accomplish their object. One little matter gained will stimulate them to bolder and more determined perseverance, and nothing will satisfy them short of an entire subversion of the peculiar institutions of the South. In this state of things, should it not excite some degree of alarm when we see southern men leagued with such avowed Abolitionists as Atherton, and Duncan, and Morris, and others of like stamp, in the reception and reference of their petitions?

In making these remarks we do not wish to be understood as objecting, under all circumstances, to the reception and reference of these petitions. The proposition of Mr. Clay, at the session before the last, to receive the petitions and refer them to a select committee, who should report against their object in a calm, dispassionate and argumentative appeal to the good sense of the whole community, would, we think, have been attended with highly beneficial results. Such a paper would have been broadly circulated, and the minds of the considerate portion of the people of New England would have thereby been enlightened upon a subject which has been long grossly misrepresented before them. But the people of the South were sensitive upon this subject, a little too sensitive perhaps, and the proposition of Mr. Clay was not acceded to. But though unable to procure a committee to be raised upon the subject, Mr. Clay, at the last session of Congress, took occasion to deliver a speech, full of patriotic feeling and of high and enlightened views upon this exciting subject, which was well calculated to accomplish the object for which a committee was desired. But there are many envious spirits in our country, to whom the fame of Mr. Clay is as wormwood; and hence it is that we find many of the Van Buren prints, and the North Carolina Standard among them, instead of publishing this triumphant appeal, and giving effect to its unanswerable arguments and pacific views, have meanly endeavored to create prejudice against its author; preferring rather to sacrifice the peace of the Union, than that Henry Clay should wear the laurels which he has so justly won.

With views upon the subject such as actuated Mr. Clay, we should be willing that all the petitions should be received and referred. The able reports that would be produced, would be valuable documents in the hands of men desirous of preserving the peace of the country. But the action upon the Nantucket memorial was not of this character. The expediency of granting the prayer of the petitioners was urged on the ground of the importance of the trade with the island of Hayti, and the disadvantages which that trade labors under because of the non-existence of international relations with that republic of free blacks; and the memorial was referred with the apparent object of inquiring into the expediency of granting the prayer of the petitioners. And it is because of this feature in the transaction that the vote of Dr. Montgomery is considered objectionable.

Political Prejudice AGAINST *the Interest of the People—Dr. Montgomery.*

We deem it a duty we owe to the people, particularly those in the neighborhood of Chalk Level, (as it is called,) thus publicly to arraign the Doctor for what we (and every Republican must) believe a gross act of political tyranny. A new post route has recently been established between this place and Roxborough in Person county, to pass directly through the neighborhood of Chalk Level. The people of that neighborhood, we have been informed, were anxious to have a post office among them, (being very remote from others.) and fixed upon a place for its location and a suitable person for the post master, with the determination to petition the Post Master General that their wishes might be carried into effect. The petition was drawn up and presented to Dr. Montgomery for his signature, with the belief that his name would give weight to the petition. And, strange to relate, the Doctor refused his signature because, forsooth, the person selected as post master "was a *political opponent!!*"

Now the people had selected the most suitable place in the neighborhood (being a public place to which they frequently resorted) and was directly on the route; but because they chose to consult their own *convenience* and not a man's *political sentiments*, the Doctor would deprive them of the benefits of a post office!!

We are the more surprised at the Doctor's refusal to lend his aid to procure this convenience for the people of this neighborhood, from the fact that they have heretofore almost unanimously supported him and his party. They can now see the Doctor's particular regard for the interests of the people—and what a slight consideration will induce him to disregard their interest.

We have given this charge publicity because we think it our duty to expose such sentiments as are attributed to the Doctor to the condemnation of a Republican people. If there is any circumstance to mitigate the force of the charge we would gladly publish it; and shall hold ourselves ready at any future time to give a modification or explanation, if one can be furnished by himself or his friends. That none can be given we are very sure. And if an interest of so much importance to the people of Chalk Level would be sacrificed to political prejudice, what more important interests of the people of the District might not be sacrificed to the same principle?

Marriages and Deaths.—We are always willing and anxious to publish marriages and deaths when handed to us in a responsible shape, and earnestly request that such notices may be handed in to us, or forwarded by mail, (post paid, of course.) It is utterly impossible for us to hear of all these occurrences unless thus informed; and many are omitted because of our not being acquainted with the facts.

Celebration of the 4th, at the High Falls Factory.—Some of our countymen assembled at the High Falls Cotton Factory on the 4th inst., and celebrated in a spirited manner the Anniversary of American Independence. A sumptuous dinner was prepared by Col. M'Cuistin, and some good regular and volunteer toasts were drank on the occasion. We were politely furnished with an account of the proceedings, which we intended publishing this week; but the copy has been "lost or mislaid," and we must beg our friends to accept this as an apology for its non appearance. We may find it in time for our next number; if so it shall appear.

Consistency.—Dr. Montgomery in his stump speeches makes a great bug-bear of Mr. Clay's proposition to give ten per cent. to the new states in his Land Bill, and charges him with endeavoring to *plunder* the old states!—and yet the Doctor supports Mr. Van Buren *who is for giving the* WHOLE *to the new states!!* Yes, he says Mr. Clay is for depriving us of *ten* acres in the hundred, and therefore he "would not touch him with a ten foot pole." Mr. Van Buren is for "*plundering*" the old states of the *whole hundred*, and yet he would have the people embrace him as a marvellously proper man!! What sort of consistency is this? Certainly the freemen of this district will not be thus wheedled by the Doctor.

FROM FLORIDA.

Garey's Ferry, July 3.

The object for which Gen. Macomb's treaty was made seems about to be accomplished. The Indians have been in large numbers to Fort Mellon and Fort King, and all report their entire willingness and determination to go within the designated boundaries, and there remain. Every means will be tried to secure them the peaceful possession of the allotted territory, and if nothing uncommon takes place, the wise ones say that the great, everlasting Florida war is at length closed. The people of the United States, though, seem to place but little confidence in the report. They've heard that the "Florida war is at length concluded" so often, that they have become quite incredulous; still I say all that can with perfect safety be said, "*nous verrons.*"

Alexandria Gazette.

Important Decision.—The Supreme Court has just decided, in the case of *Roberts* vs. *Cannon*, from Northampton, that, according to the proper construction of the 8th section of the Constitution, a residence for twelve months *in any part of the State* is sufficient to authorise a vote for Members of the House of Commons in the County in which the voter is resident on the day of Election, and that the residence for that period need not be in the same county in which the vote is offered. But the Court says "that, by a residence in the county, the Constitution intends a *domicil* in that county. This requisition is not satisfied by a visit to the county, whether for a longer or a shorter time, if the stay there be for a temporary purpose, and with the design of leaving the county when that purpose is accomplished. It must be a fixed abode therein, constituting it the place of *his home.*" The Court further remarks that, "this residence or domicil is a fact, not more difficult of ascertainment when required as the qualification of a voter, than residence or domicil at the moment of a man's death which is so important in regulating the disposition and management of his estate after death."

We are rejoiced that this important and much vexed question is now settled. Inspectors of Elections will, hereafter, have no difficulty in deciding upon the qualifications of voters, so far at least as this particular question is concerned.

Lynch Law.—A case of the administration of Lynch Law occurred at Detroit a short time since, which we could applaud were it not for the innate repugnance we have to every thing like palpable opposition to law. The circumstances, as we learn from the Detriot papers, were something like the following:—A butcher named Maples employed a man to assist him in his business. This man performed all that was required of him, and continued laboring until the employer became indebted to him in some inconsiderable amount. It was at length discovered that the laborer was a deserter from the British army in Canada, and in order to cancel his obligation to him, Maples gets him intoxicated, conveys him across the lines, and delivers him into the hands of the British authorities.

For this kind office, the wretch was whipped and cropped for his pains by the British officers, or under their authority, and suffered to depart. He reached Detroit, and it being understood that the poor man whom he had betrayed would have to suffer death, the populace caught the betrayer who would sell the life of a fellow man for a few paltry dollars, rode him on a rail, shaved his head, tarred and sanded it, and he was finally lodged in jail to protect him from annihilation. It is regarded as a matter of satisfaction by the citizens of Detroit that he is not an American, but a foreigner, who we doubt not from this specimen of his carracter, had left his country for his country's good. *Balt. Cronicle.*

THE UNION OF THE WHIGS—FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION.

Mr. Wise's toast is destined to become the watchword of the Whig party. It is every where received with enthusiasm, as embodying the most lofty sentiment of patriotism, and the most wholesome rule of political action. We place it at the head of our paper, and shall bear constantly in mind its earnest and emphatic abjuration. No provocation shall tempt us to violate its imperative injunction.

"*The Union of the Whigs—for the sake of the UNION.*" Had ever banner, in the holiest of causes, a more soul-stirring inscription? No devotion to a mere man—no seeking after the lucre of office—no sycophantic following of the dispensers of power and place, stains and corrupts the innumerable army which shall assemble under this "flag of the Free." This sentiment of union does not apply only to the great contest which is to decide the question "who shall be our next President," but should be the rallying word of the Whig party in every township and county election in the Union.

Every successful blow at the supremacy of those who have clambered to the heights of power impairs their strength, and prepares for easier demolition the fabric which is now tottering to its fall. With this animating sentiment as our motto, we now invoke the Whig party of this city to that union to which the voice of Henry A. Wise calls the whole people of the United States. Here, in this our day and generation, in our city, in every one of our wards, in every private assemblage, let us impress upon each other, and upon all around us, the imperative necessity of a scrupulous adherence to the glorious maxim—"THE UNION OF THE WHIGS—FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION."

Baltimore Chronicle.

A SHABBY TRICK.—Just before the N. York election last November, a Circular appeared in one of the N. York Loco Foco papers, purporting to be signed by the leaders of the Abolition party in that city, and Albany, calling upon the abolitionists to vote for the Whig Ticket. The persons whose names are appended to this circular, denounced it as a *Forgery.*

The Raleigh Standard, as soon as it appeared, made a prodigious fuss over it, published it in an extra, as well as in the Standard, as evidence of a league between the abolitionists and the Whigs. But the fact of its being a forgery, (tho' the Standard never stated it,) put a stop to it for the time. The last Standard, thinking, doubtless, that the public had forgotten the matter, has again brought it forth, so cooked up in a column of its own editorials, that it was with some difficulty we recognised it. Let the public recollect, that the Standard relies upon a *Forged document*,—forged by some of his own party,—to convict the Whigs of a league with abolitionists!

Fayetteville Observer.

Good Advice.—Read good books, seek out good companions, attend good counsels, imitate good examples, *and vote the Whig Ticket.*"

[The last part of the advice is unnecessary. Whoever follows the first part will adopt the last as a matter of course.]

Nat. Intel.

"*I'm laying down the law,*" as the client said ven he floored his councellor.

Weekly Almanac.

JULY.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.	D. H. M.
18 Thursday,	4 55	7 5		
19 Friday,	4 56	7 4		
20 Saturday,	4 57	7 3		
22 Sunday,	4 57	7 3		
23 Monday,	4 58	7 2		
24 Tuesday	4 59	7 1		
25 Wednesday	4 59	7 1	Last	3 11 59 after.
			New	10 5 46 after
			First	18 9 44 morn
			Full	26 6 9 morn

Hillsborough Debating Society.—The following is the Query selected for discussion at the regular meeting of this Society on Tuesday night next:

"*Will it be just to give the New States 10 per cent. as proposed in Henry Clay's Land Bill?*"

By the SECRETARY.

July 17, 1839.

GOELICK'S

Matchless Sanative.

THE subscriber keeps this invaluable medicine for sale at Pleasant Grove Post Office, Orange County. Its merits have been abundantly tested in the cure of the *Consumption, diseases of the Liver, &c.*

GAB. B. LEA, *Agent.*

Pleasant Grove, Orange, April 8. 64-

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at the residence of William Holt, (Captain,) on Thursday the 15th day of August next, on a credit of six months, His Crop of CORN, WHEAT, OATS, HAY, FODDER, &c.

Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, &c. &c.

Farming Utensils, and a good Wagon,

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

and other articles too numerous to mention. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

WILLIAM HOLT.

July 17. 79—

Attention!

HEAD QUARTERS,

Trolinger's Bridge, Orange County, N. C. July 16th, 1839.

To the Officers of the Sixth Brigade of North Carolina Militia.

YOU are hereby commanded to attend at your usual parade grounds, with your respective commands, armed and equipped as the law directs, for parade and review, with six rounds of powder, on the following days, to wit:

The 56th Regiment on the 17th of Sept.
The 55th Regiment on the 19th of Sept.
The 94th Regiment on the 21st of Sept.
The 45th Regiment on the 24th of Sept.
The 47th Regiment on the 26th of Sept.
The 48th Regiment on the 28th of Sept.
The 49th Regiment on the 1st of Oct.

By order of

BENJAMIN TROLINGER,
Brigadier General.

AUSTIN WHITSITT, *Aidecamp.*

July 17. 79—

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C., on the 1st day of July, 1839, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A	John Jackson
Rev. Solomon Apple	Duke Jordan
Wm. Anderson	Wm. C. Jackson
Hanah Anders	K
B	Thomas Kirk
John Bingham	L
Job. Berry	John Lockhart
Sam'l Bumpass 2	M
James Brown	Mr. McCracken
W. Brannock	Wagon-maker
Mrs. Sally & Julia Butlers	James Murphey
	H. C. McDade
C	James Malette
Lewis Craven	Wm. McKerall
David Chisenhall	N
James H. Christie	O. Newlin
Kenneth M. Clark	Wm. P. Nelson
Joseph Colwell	O
Reubin Carden 2	Ellen O'Ferrell
Benj. Crutchfield	P
Thomas Cate	John Primrose 3
Polly Campbell	R
Wm. Carrington	James Riggs
Benj. Cole	John Redden
Thomas Coutch	James Ray
D	Wm. W. Roberts
Baxter Davis	S
James Dougherty	John Scott
Patrick Dosier	James Smith and
F	James Brown
Elizabeth W. Forrest	Tempy Sleward
	T
Sam'l Forsythe	Sam'l Thomson
Th. T. J. Fowler 2	Ellen S. Thomson
G	W
Moses W. Guess	L. M. Woods
H	David Williams 3
Richard Henslee	James Workman
Wilson Horner	Wm. H. Woods 3
Thos. B. Hill	Wm. Ward
Geo. W. Haywood	Wm. A. Whitfield
Thos. W. Holden 2	Lemuel Wilkerson
J	Y
Austin Jeffries	Hillery Yearain

☞ Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

THOS. CLANCY, *P. M.*

July 1st, 1839. 77—

Hillsborough Academy.

THE Fall Session will begin on Thursday the 8th of August. Such is the arrangement of classes, that any probable number of scholars can receive ample and efficient attention.

Classical Dep. Tuition 21$ in advance { W. J Bingham, J. A. Bingham, A. H Ray.

English Dep. Tuition 15$ in advance { A. H. Ray, S. W. Hughes.

*** The Raleigh Register, Star and Standard, Newbern Spectator, Edenton Gazette, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Weekly Chronicle, and Western Carolinian will insert the above three times, and forward their accounts.

June 19. 75—3w

UNION HOTEL,

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

MARY A. PALMER & SON respectfully tender thanks to their friends and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to them; and would inform the public that they have put themselves to considerable pains and expense in repairing and fitting up their establishment, that stronger inducements may be offered for public patronage.

Due attention will be paid to their Table, which shall be furnished with the best the market can afford.

Their Bar will be supplied with Liquors of the best quality, and Ice in abundance.

Their Stables will be supplied with abundant provender and careful attendance.

The travelling public are invited to give them a call, and they are assured that every exertion will be made to give satisfaction.

☞ Two or three families can be accommodated with board and good rooms.

☞ The Raleigh Standard will insert the above three weeks.

June 19. 75—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

FEMALE SCHOOL,

IN HILLSBOROUGH.

THE Fall Session of Mr. & Mrs. Burwell's School, will commence on the first Monday in August.

English Studies,	$17 50
Music,	25 00
Drawing,	10 00
French,	15 00

Those desiring more information, are referred to the following gentlemen, most of whom have children or wards at this school.

Hon. F. Nash, Dr. James Webb, J. W. Norwood, esq. W. Cain, sen. esq. } Hillsborough.
Judge Mangum, Orange.
Rev. D. Lacy, Raleigh.
Rev. F. Nash, Lincoln.

☞ Raleigh Register and Star will insert four times each.

June 15. 75—

HILLSBOROUGH

FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this institution, take pleasure in announcing to Parents and Guardians that the exercises of the ensuing session will commence on the 18th July next. The well known qualifications of those engaged in conducting it, the great advantages of its location in point of health, and the eminent morality of the community in which it is situated, conspire to give this Academy high claims on the confidence of the public. The studies of the classes are as follows:

Of the 1st Class.—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mythology, Botany, Rhetoric, Astronomy, Dictation and Composition.

Of the 2nd Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Dictation and Composition.

Of the 3d Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography.

Of the 4th Class.—Spelling, Reading, Writing, and the Tables in Arithmetic.

TERMS OF TUITION, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE,

First Class,	$17 00
Second Class,	15 00
Third Class,	15 00
Fourth Class,	12 50
Music on Piano or Guitar,	25 00
Drawing and Painting,	12 00
French Language,	15 00
Working on Canvass,	5 00
Working on Muslin,	3 00

J. S. SMITH,
CAD. JONES, Sen'r.
WM. CAIN,
HUGH WADDELL,
STEPHEN MOORE,
NATHAN HOOKER,
P. H. MANGUM. } TRUSTEES.

☞ The Raleigh Star and Standard will insert four times.

June 19. 75—4w

Notice.

PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until the 1st of August, for making a side walk on the south side of King Street, from Mr. Brown's to Maj. Taylor's premises, and on the east side of Churton Street, from King to Tryon Streets. The walk to be kirbed and filled in with sand.

I. H. SPENCER,
LEMUEL LYNCH,
WM. H. BROWN, } *Committee.*

July 10, 1839. 78—

A. J. DAVIE will sail for England in July, and will purchase BLOOD STOCK for any one wishing to improve their Horses, Cattle or Sheep.

Letters addressed to him at Hillsborough, N. C. will be attended to.

June 19. 75—

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Hillsborough Recorder,

PUBLISHED BY D. HEARTT.

SINCE the enlargement of the Recorder, considerable accessions have been made to the subscription list, and the Editor has been encouraged to hope that he was about to receive such an amount of patronage as would not only compensate him for his arduous and unceasing labors, but enable him further to improve the appearance and add to the usefulness of his paper. But to realize this hope, the active assistance of his friends is required. He has perfect confidence in the justice of the cause and the soundness of the principles which he advocates; and having truth for his polar star, he has neither wavered nor faltered, even in the darkest hour. He believes that the entire Whig party are actuated by the same purity of motive, and in their determination to preserve undiminished their high privileges, are animated by a zeal not less fervent than his own. The rich legacy which was won for us by the active hands and strong arms of the Whigs of the Revolution, the Whigs of the present day know can be preserved only by untiring watchfulness and jealous guardianship. Unity of principle and feeling is calculated to produce unity of action; the Editor of the Recorder therefore trusts, that all true-hearted Whigs will co operate with him, by assisting in the extension of the circulation of his paper.

Those of his fellow citizens who differ with the Editor on some of the questions of general policy, are assured that in the discussion of all political subjects, he will endeavor so to constrain himself as

"Nothing to extenuate,
Nor set down aught in malice,"

but in truth and soberness to do justice to all parties. A large portion of the columns of the Recorder will be devoted to entertaining Miscellany, Moral Essays, Agriculture, and articles of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence; and amid this variety it is hoped that all will find matter to amuse and instruct.

The terms of subscription to the Recorder are as heretofore—two dollars and fifty cents in advance, or three dollars at the end of the year.

July 3. 87—

WORTH MAKES THE MAN.

An eloquent writer in the Knickerbocker, upon the "Powers of the Mind," has the following remarks in relation to the strength which the mind acquires from impediments.

Reserved for the last of the means by which strength of mind may be increased, is a consoling consideration though it may appear a paradox. The mind is strengthened by impediments. Too often it is found inactive, while surrounded by advantages, and needing to be awakened by its fears. It has indeed been said,

'Slow rises worth by poverty distressed.'

Still facts would lead us to conclude that poverty is more propitious to the first expansion of the mind than affluence. Necessity will best prompt to those first efforts, many times painful, which the mind, in order to become vigorous, must exert. Such the love of ease and indulgence, that most men would doubtless choose to recline, if possible, upon the lap of wealth. Had such men as Clay, Everett and Webster, been cradled in opulence, they probably would never have called into exercise that mental power which has raised them to that proud eminence where they now fill the eyes of so many millions of freemen. Franklin might never have arisen from the drudgery of mechanical labor, to the courts of the most illustrious nations, if the severity of an elder brother had not early alienated him from the paternal roof. Rittenhouse might not have left following the plough to walk among the stars, nor Fulton, poor unfriended youth, have evolved and applied a new magnificent power, which will hereafter mark and overcome them, thereby straining confidence for loftier attempts.

Defects in personal appearances have often led to superior mental attainments. Pope probably strove to gain advantage from his mind, which the plainness and inferiority of his person denied him; and to the deformity of his figure we may be, in some measure, indebted for the surpassing beauty and grace of his poetical numbers.

The coolness of neglect, the frown of superiority, the opposition of rivals and enemies, endeavouring to depress the mind, have, in many instances, only demostrated most clearly its elasticity and reaction. It is the effect of such obstacles, to raise the steam they are intended to impede. Such defects and obstructions, while they produce diffidence also inspire resolution, and that mysterious combination of humility to distrust, and confidence to attempt, which are at once the characteristics and the most effectual aid of genius.

The Worth of a Good Companion.—A companion that is cheerful, and free from swearing and scurrilous discourse, is worth gold. I love such mirth as does not make friends ashamed to look upon one another next morning; not men, that can not well bear it, to repent the money they spent when they be warmed with drink. And take this for a rule: you may pick out such times and such companions, that you may make yourselves merrier for a little than a great deal of money—for "'tis the company, and not the change, that makes the feast."

Isaac Walton.

Wealth.—Wealth in this country may be traced back to industry and frugality; the paths which lead to it are open to all; and such is the joint operation of the law and the customs of society, that the wheel of fortune is in constant revolution, and the poor in one generation furnish the rich of the next. The rich man, who treats poverty with arrogance and contempt, tramples upon the ashes of his father or his grand-father; the poor man who nourishes feelings of unkindness and bitterness against wealth makes war with the prospects of his children, and the order of things in which he lives.

Edward Everett.

Perseverance.—We heard the other day a very good anecdote of a certain eccentric preacher in a neighboring state. A shrewd talented man withal, and of unbounded influence among his people. One long warm summer afternoon—his congregation, as all congregations will on summer afternoons, get drowsy, and not a few went off into a regular doze—the orator went on apparently undisturbed by the apathy and finished his discourse, he paused—the silence, as is often the case, after the humdrum of a not very animated speaker—roused up the congregation—some rubbed their eyes, and all stared; for there stood the priest sermon in hand; he waited till he saw them all fairly awake, and then very calmly said: "My friends, this sermon cost me a good deal of labor rather more than usual; you do not seem to have paid quite as much attention as it deserves; I think I will go over with it again." And he was as good as his word, from text to exhortation.

New Era.

The Sheep guarding the Shepherd.—A Paris paper recites an amusing incident, which occurred recently in the Department of Nievre. The worthy old rector of the parish, over which he had been pastor nearly twenty years, received preferment from his Bishop, and was ordered to a higher station in another place. He was greatly beloved by his flock, and was not less attached to them himself; he expected to have a parting scene, which would be painful to his feelings, when he came to leave them, and he determined to take himself off quietly without letting any one into the secret. One morning, therefore, he left the village at break of day, and journeyed towards his new benefice; but he had not walked above a league or two, before his departure became known, the inhabitants of the village assembled *en masse*, and determined to fetch him back. Away they went after him, and in due time overtaking the stray shepherd, brought him back in triumph to his rectory, where they have since kept a guard of six men, posted round his house, to hinder any new attempt at flight. The old rector, overcome by the rather boisterous testimonials of affection from his parishioners, had subsequently written to the Bishop, begging to decline the preferment offered to him.

Prophetic: or, Most Remarkable Coincidence; which you will. In the lower belfrey of the Old State House in Philadelphia, hangs a good sized and sweet toned bell, with this inscription;

"*Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof.* Leviticus xxv. 10.

"By order of the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, for the State House in Philadelphia. Pass & Stow, Philadelphia, MDCCLIII."

Under this bell, twenty-three years after the above prophetic inscription was cast upon it, sat the ever glorious band of patriots, who signed the charter of our independence, and the same bell *did* first 'proclaim' the deed in joyous tones, which were echoed and responded to "through out all the land!" We are not superstitious; but there is something in the above coincidence which strikes us as worthy of notice. *N. Y. Journal of Com.*

Important to Wheat Growers.

THE subscriber owns the right of making and vending Samuel S. Allen's *Portable Horse Power and Thrashing Machine*, in the counties of Guilford, Caswell, Person, and Orange, in North Carolina, and Pittsylvania, in Virginia, and is now prepared to furnish them of superior quality, with the addition of composition boxes to the shafts. Price $175

Upwards of a dozen of these machines were put in operation by him the past year, all of which gave entire satisfaction to the purchasers, and as an additional evidence of their superiority, it can be shown that this machine received the first premium for three successive years, at the fair of the American Institute in New York.

Orders addressed to him, Milton, N. C. will be promptly attended to.

C. H. RICHMOND.

Milton June 8. 75-4w

GOELICK'S

Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has performed astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Harts horn Post Office, Orange county.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.

March 13. 11-61

Notice—Taxes.

I SHALL attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the Tax due for the year 1838, to wit:

On Monday the 1st of July, at Jesse Durham's.
Tuesday the 2d, at John Newlin's.
Wednesday the 3d, at Ruffin's Mills.
Thursday the 4th, at Michael Albright's.
Friday the 5th, at Mrs. Mary Long's.
Saturday the 6th, at Michael Holt's.
Monday the 8th, at John S. Turrentine's.
Tuesday the 9th, at George Faucett's.
Wednesday the 10th, at Chesley F. Faucett's
Thursday the 11th, at James Hutchinson's.
Friday the 12th, at Andrew McCauley's.
Saturday the 13th, at Mason Hall.
Monday the 15th, at Hillsborough.
Tuesday the 16th, at Alves Nichol's.
Wednesday the 17th, at Mrs. McKee's.
Thursday the 18th, at Abner Parker's.
Friday the 19th, at William Lipscomb's.
Saturday the 20th, at Harris Wilkerson's.
Monday the 22d, at Zachariah Trice's Store (Dillard's)
Tuesday the 23d, at Z. Herndon's old Store.
Wednesday the 24th, at W. Trice's store.
Thursday the 25th, at Chapel Hill
Friday the 26th, at William H. Woods's.

☞ The Magistrates appointed to receive the list of Taxes for 1839, will attend in their respective districts at the times and places above mentioned.

JAMES C. TURRENTINE, *Shff.*

June 12 71—

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Confectionaries, &c.

MRS. VASSEUR

HAS the pleasure to inform the public, that she has just received a large supply of articles in her line, among which are,

Candies,
Nuts of various kinds,
Preserved Sweetmeats,
Raisins, Currants, Dates and Prunes,
Oranges and Lemons,
Cocoa Nuts,
Segars of various kinds,
Toys for Children,

and a variety of articles too numerous to mention. The Fruit and Nuts are of the last year's crop, and of excellent quality.

She has also several jars of fine SPICED OYSTERS, which will be sold by the jar at a reduced price. The article is excellent.

☞ Mrs. V. would also inform the public, that she has just put her SODA FOUNTAIN in operation, and will furnish to her customers this refreshing draught every day in the week, Sundays excepted. She will have ICE CREAM also, on all the said days, except Monday.

The public are respectfully invited to give her a call.

June 5. 73—

Commission & Forwarding Business.

THE subscribers have established themselves in Wilmington for the transaction of the above business, and solicit a share of public patronage. Having been accustomed to the business, and intending to devote their attention exclusively to it, they pledge themselves to give satisfaction to those who may patronize them. Merchants living in the interior may rely on having prompt and early advices of arrival and shipment of their Goods, and those who supply themselves with Groceries from Wilmington, will be regularly advised of arrivals, and the state of the market. Strict attention will also be given to the sale of Produce, Lumber, Timber, &c

M'GARY & M'TAGGART.

Wilmington, May 20, 1839. 72 6m

Junto Academy.

THIS Institution, twelve miles north-west from Hillsborough, Orange county, N. C and six miles north of Mason Hall, enjoys a location in the midst of an agreeable neighborhood, surrounded by a pleasant country, which an exceedingly pure and salubrious atmosphere, a peaceful seclusion and other important advantages, combine to render peculiarly eligible and inviting. Here the student is invited, by the prospect of study, uninterrupted by ill health, and those other causes which frequently so much retard the progress of youth. Here the path to virtue and honorable distinction lies open before him, with few, but rural allurements, to withdraw him from the pursuit, with comparatively few temptations to lead him astray.

The student who comes here is forthwith incorporated into a family, which hitherto, has been a contented and happy one; over whom a parental government is exercised, and a vigilant eye kept. He immediately becomes the subject of all a father's solicitude, exertions and anxieties.

As it is designed that this institution shall be a classical school of the highest grade, classical literature constitutes a distinct department, under the immediate and particular supervision of the Principal himself. Ample provisions are made to prepare students for any of the Universities of the country, or to impart to those who design only to take an accademical course, a thorough acquaintance with classical literature.

The English department, which is separate and distinct, is under the direction of an efficient and competent instructor; so that all requisite facilities are afforded for the prosecution of such English studies as are generally prosecuted in Academies of the highest grade.

The Principal is now making extensive additions to his accommodations for boarders, so that in a short time rooms will be open for 18 or 20 boarders. Good board can also be procured in the neighborhood.

Tuition in the Classical Department, per session of five months, $12 50.

English Department, $8 per session.

Board per month, exclusive of lights, $7 50.

The present session will end on the 15th of June next.

☞ The next session will commence on the 15th of July.

Those who may wish to correspond with the Principal of this Academy, will please to address him as Postmaster at Junto.

D. W. KERR.

April 16 65—

Stray.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living on Stony Creek, Orange county, a Sorrel FILLEY, three years old, with a small blaze in the face, mane mostly on the lef side, tail shorn with a knife, one hind foot white, four feet nine or ten inches high. Any information concerning said filley will be thankfully received. The filley left about the first of April.

GEORGE DICKEY.

May 8. 69—tf

PROSPECTUS

OF

THE CASKET,

AND

Philadelphia Monthly Magazine.

CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.

THE subscribers having purchased of Mr. S. C. Atkinson the well known Monthly Magazine entitled the Casket, have determined in some respects to alter the character of the periodical. It has for a long time been subject of complaint that the articles which appeared in the Saturday Evening Post were regularly transferred to the pages of the Casket, and consequently that the readers of the one lost all interest in the other. To obviate this difficulty, and to render the Magazine in all respects what its extensive circulation demands, the subscribers have at some pains and much expense, secured regular contributors to the work, and consequently hereafter the Casket will stand upon its own basis, and they have determined that no exertions shall be wanting to make it the most desirable Magazine in the country.

The aim of the Editors will be to produce a publication which shall at once be valuable in matter, and choice in taste and style; and they flatter themselves, from the known talents of their contributors, that they will be able to present as many good original articles to their readers as any publication of the day. They shall not, however, hesitate from time to time, to publish articles from English authors, and translations from the best German and French authors, provided the pieces have never before appeared in print in this country. Essays on important subjects will likewise be inserted, and criticism on the literature of America and the age. A review department will accompany the Magazine, in which a large and liberal spirit of criticism will always be maintained. For the defence of American literature the editors will always be ready, and for the maintenance of a correct taste they will, if possible, be still more watchful.

Each number will contain an engraving from a Splendid Steel Plate, procured at a great cost, and illustrating an accompanying tale. An approved piece of Music, arranged for the Piano Forte or Guitar will appear in every number.

The May number, which was the first issued by the new proprietors, having met with so flattering a reception, the subscribers have the more pleasure in informing the readers that the June number will be in every respect superior to the last, containing a Splendid Steel Engraving of the Surf at Madras, with an accompanying sketch of thrilling interest.

The July number will be the commencement of a new volume, when a new type, and finer paper, and a better page will be adopted.

The Casket contains three sheets, and is therefore, at two dollars and fifty cents a year, the cheapest Magazine in America. In consequence of this low price, however, no subscription will be received unless paid in advance. This rule is absolutely necessary, and cannot be departed from.

The present subscribers who have paid in advance will be served as usual, and those who are now in arrears, or do not remit prior to the end of the present volume, will be necessarily discontinued. The Casket will be printed and issued as usual, at No. 36 Carter's Alley, where all orders post paid, will be attended to. Communications must be addressed to the editors at the same place.

☞ Editors who may see this advertisement, are requested to give it as many insertions as may be convenient, and forward a copy (marked with ink) to the office, and directed, (which will save postage,) to the "Post," which courtesy will be promptly acknowledged by an exchange.

TERMS—$2 50 per annum. To clubs, five copies yearly for ten dollars, invariably in advance.

G. R. GRAHAM & Co.

P S. Postmasters and others who have heretofore acted as agents for the Casket, will please continue to act in that capacity for the new proprietors.

Philadelphia, May, 1839. 73—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

Attention!

To the Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the Cane Creek Battalion, in the second Orange Regiment of North Carolina Militia.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at Captain George B. Morrow's, on Friday the 26th day of July next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial; and on Saturday the 27th, at 11 o'clock, you will attend with your respective companies, armed and equipped as the law directs, for battalion exercise.

WM. SHAW, *Lieut. Col.*

June 25. 76—

To the Fashionable World.

The Latest Fashions JUST RECEIVED.

MR. LEVIN CARMICHAEL has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from the North, from whence he has furnished himself with the Latest Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS; and is prepared to have work executed accordingly, having first rate Northern Workmen.

The faithfulness with which he has heretofore endeavored to have executed with taste and despatch the work put into his hands, he hopes will be a sufficient guarantee that no pains will be spared to please those who may now favor him with their custom.

☞ Persons from a distance who may order work, may expect it to be done with the same promptness as if individually present.

All orders will be faithfully executed.

May 8. 69—

Fashionable Tailoring.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER FASHIONS.

Mr. Robert F. Pleasants,

WOULD respectfully return thanks to the generous public who have heretofore favored him with their custom; and informs them that he has just received the latest and most approved Spring and Summer Fashions, and is well prepared to execute work in his line, in

A SUPERIOR STYLE,

promising despatch, neatness, and durability. No pains will be spared on his part to please those who may patronize him. His friends and the public generally, are respectfully solicited to give him a call. It is not his disposition to *measure* words of promise, or to *cut out* ideas to please the fancy—but the plain *thread* of his advertisement presents the *habiliments* of truth, which will be *fitted* up to the letter.

☞ His Shop is directly opposite the Post Office, and two doors above the Farmer's Hotel.

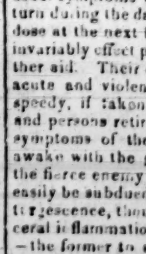
☞ Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

Hillsborough, May 24, 1839. 71tf

Moffat's Life Pills,

AND

PHŒNIX BITTERS.



THE universal estimation in which the celebrated LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the increasing demand for them in every state and section of the Union, and by the voluntary testimonials to their remarkable efficacy which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and inestimable good among his afflicted fellow creatures, than from interested considerations, that the proprietor of these pre eminently successful medicines is desirous of keeping their constantly before the public eye. The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some person will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be improved in general health; for in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain. The proprietor has never known nor been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic diseases, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous and bilious head ache, costiveness, piles, general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, salt rheum, and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed of the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days, never fail. Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and feculent obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more acute and violent kind is not less sure and speedy, if taken in proportionable quantity, and persons retiring to bed with inflammatory symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness that the fierce enemy has been overthrown and can easily be subdued. In the same way, visceral congestion, though long established, and visceral inflammation however critical, will yield—the former to small and the latter to large doses of the *Life Pills*; and so also hysterical affections, hypocondriacism, restlessness, and very many other varieties of the Neurotical class of diseases, yield to the efficacy of the *Phœnix Bitters*. Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany them; and they can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at 367 Broadway, where numerous certificates of their unparalleled success are always open to inspection.

For further particulars of the above Medicines see the "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies each box and bottle; a copy may also be had on application to the Agent.

☞ French, German, and Spanish directions, can be obtained on application at the office, 367 Broadway.

☞ All *post paid* letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 367 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

The Life Medicines may all be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

☞ The above medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder—where a constant supply will be kept.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

May 8. 65—

NEW GOODS.

Just Received

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring Supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A Large and General Assortment of

Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Satinets,

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

PRINTS,

PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS, Black & Coloured Silks, &c. &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cutlery,
Shot Guns,
Hats, and Shoes,
Bonnets,
Crockery,
Cotton Yarn,
School Books, Stationary, &c

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only

April 15. 65—

NEW WATCHES, Jewellery, &c. &c.

THE subscriber, having just returned from Philadelphia, where he has been to procure articles in his line of business, has the pleasure of offering to his friends, and the public generally, a handsome and excellent assortment of

Gold and Silver Levers,

PLAIN AND VERGE WATCHES,

Fine Gold Chains,
Breast Pins,
Ear Rings,
Finger Rings,
Pencils,
Silver Tea and Table Spoons,
Music Boxes,
Knives, &c. &c.

Also, a good assortment of Perfumery.

All of which, being selected by himself, he can promise will be found excellent articles.

☞ Particular attention will be given to the repair of Watches committed to his charge; and all work put into his hands will be executed with reasonable despatch

LEMUEL LYNCH.

April 1. 63—

BETHMONT Female Academy.

THE exercises of this institution, (twelve miles south west from Hillsborough,) will commence on the first day of February, and will continue without intermission for two sessions; the vacation will be given in the months of December and January. The price of tuition is eight dollars a session; Drawing and Painting five dollars extra. The increase of this school is a sufficient evidence of the general satisfaction which Mrs. Morrow has given in the managment of her school; and we hesitate not to say, that those who wish to give their daughters a liberal education would do well to confide them to her care.

Board, five dollars a month.

THOS. D. OLDHAM,
JAMES THOMPSON,
ELIJAH PICKARD.

December 22. 51—

The Semi-Weeky Whig.

THE first number of the Semi-Weekly edition of The New York Whig is herewith submitted to the public. It will be regularly published henceforth every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, on a sheet of the size of the Daily Whig and half the size of the Weekly, and forwarded by the earliest mails to their patrons. It will contain all the matter of the Daily Whig except the advertisements, and be afforded at the low price of Three Dollars per annum in advance. It is believed that this is the cheapest Semi-Weekly paper in the country.

The character of the New York Whig—Daily and Weekly—is now widely known. It has been published about sixteen months, and in that brief period has acquired an extensive circulation, and we trust, a fair standing among its cotemporaries. It aims to present in a medium sheet an amount of reading matter fully equal to the average of the Great Dailies of New York and our other Commercial cities. Its contents will comprise Literature, Politics and General Intelligence, in about equal proportions. In the Literary Department, no great pretensions are made to originality, but the best repositories of Foreign and American Literature are open to its conductors, and they endeavor to select therefrom a varied and interesting banquet. In General Intelligence, we hope to be neither behind nor inferior to our immediate cotemporaries. In Politics, our journal will be all that its name purports—fearlessly, zealously, and we trust, efficiently, Whig. Experienced pens are enlisted in its service, and we trust that it will render good service to the country in the advocacy of sound principles and good measures, and the fearless exposure of the iniquities, corruptions and ruinous tendencies of Loco Focoism.

Subscriptions are respectfully solicited by J. GREGG WILSON & CO.,

162 *Nassau Street.*

New York, May 9. 73—

NEW

Spring and Summer GOODS.

THE subscribers having opened a Store in the well known house, formerly occupied by Col. Shields, on Churton street, one door below the Post Office, are now receiving a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

of almost every description, which will be sold as low as they can be offered in this market we will not say lower, as promises are of little avail, but hope our friends, and those wishing to purchase, will examine our stock previous to buying elsewhere, and let our actions speak instead of words.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Persian Cloth, Bombazines, Crape Cambletts, French, English and American PRINTS, Printed LA NS and MUSLINS, Black, Bule-Black, and Coloured SILKS, &c. &c, &c.

ALSO,

Hardware and Cutlery,
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Hats, Caps, Shoes, Bonnets,
Cotton Yarn,
Castings and Scythe Blades,
Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass, White Lead, &c. &c. &c.

And many other articles too numerous to mention. *Call and see.*

PARKER & NELSON.

April 18. 66—

Bonnets and Shoes,

THE subscribers have just received an additional supply of Bonnets and Shoes, which, with their former stock, comprises a *General Assortment*

PARKER & NELSON.

May 14. 70—

FARMER'S HOTEL.

Mr. Richison Nichols

HAS taken charge of this well known establishment, and is prepared to accommodate Travellers in a comfortable manner.

☞ Stage passengers will find it very convenient, as it is directly opposite the Post Office.

Regular Boarders will be received on accommodating terms.

August 15. 32m

ORANGE HOTEL. Hillsborough, N. C.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that this large and commodious establishment, situated on the street leading directly west from the Court House, is now open for the reception of Travellers and Regular Boarders. Having erected this building especially for a Hotel, no expense or pains will be spared to give it character abroad; his customers may therefore rest assured that his accommodations will be good.

☞ Families desirous of spending some time in the place, may find comfortable accommodations at the Orange Hotel.

ISAIAH H. SPENCER.

October 17. 41tf—

Boarding House.

A FEW regular Boarders can be accommodated by the subscriber, at the old stand of John Faddis deceased.

Persons desiring it can also be accommodated during Court week

THOMAS D. CRAIN.

February 15. 60—

Forwarding Agency.

☞ THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the Forwarding way, and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN,
Fayetteville

Refer to
Messrs. CAVE & HOLLAND, Hillsborough

April 5 65—

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

Invaluable OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitflows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns.

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills.

FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 35—

Mail Arrangement.

ALL letters intended to go by either of the stages, should be lodged in the Post Office before six o'clock, P. M.

THOMAS CLANCY, *P. M.*

April 26. 67—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent. higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.